where be associated with the Muzarayi Superintendent, they should be appointed at least for the more important temples and chattrams.

Dewan's reply.—These various suggestions are interesting. We know that allotments are often diverted from their original purposes. In some cases, this is under proper sanctions. In several cases the allotments are out of date, and new Tasdik Pattis have to be framed and prescribed. In doing this, local people will, of course, be fully consulted and it is for the purpose of making these inquiries on the spot and ascertaining local public opinion that a Muzarayi Superintendent is being appointed. There will probably be no objection to place the institutions under the charge of Local Fund Boards. But it is doubtful that they will be able to exercise better supervision than that now exercised by local officers. At any rate, legislation will be necessary to enable these institutions being transferred to their charge. The whole subject shall receive careful consideration.

Subject No. 31.

More frequent tours required on the part of Local Officers.

Summary of discussion.—People's grievances are numerous. It is not enough that the Dewan and the High Court hear these grievances in such detail and with such patience as they are doing. Local officers also, particularly the Amildars and Assistant Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers should do likewise. Now if petitions are presented to these officers, they are referred for inquiry to their subordinates and are not afterwards heard of. It is not sufficient to call for unanswered reference lists. These officers should tour oftener in their respective charges. They should be compelled to tour 15 days in the month. Otherwise Shekdars are masters of the situation in most cases. Such tours and prompt redress of grievances on the spot would considerably diminish the size of the Registers of Subjects to be brought up here which Deputy Commissioners have been submitting in such bulk.

A Representative Member from the Magadi Taluk (Bangalore District) on the other hand remarked on this subject later on, observing that Amildars should not be frequently absent from head-quarters, as by their presence there was prosperity and trade at head-quarters.

Dewan's reply.—Noted. Amildars and Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should spend a good part of the year in touring in their respective charges. A general order shall be issued on the subject.

Subject No. 32.

Medical aid to poor and bed-ridden.

Summary of discussion.—There is scope for considerably improving the existing facilities for obtaining medical aid during illness. The registers in an average Taluk Dispensary now show that help is given only for the commonest ailments such as itch, &c. For attendance at home in cases of more serious illness, the Hospital Assistant demands a fee which is

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often prohibitive. Dispensary work does not long occupy the Hospital Assistant in charge of a Dispensary and he should therefore be required to attend without charge on poor persons at home who are too ill to go to the Dispensary. Again the Amildars should be required to look into these Dispensaries occasionally. Indeed they should even have the Dispensaries in their charge. This will effect much good. Again practitioners of Native systems of medicine should be employed in connection with these Dispensaries. Those who do not like English medicine or with whom English medicine does not agree can resort to these Vaidyans and Hakims. A small allowance, say, of Rs. 10 a month to each of these, would both serve as a retaining fee and cover the cost of medicines. In one case, application was made to pay a Vaidyan in this manner from Local Funds, but this was vetoed by Government.

Mr. Chentsal Rao observed that the reason for the veto was not that Government is opposed to the indigenous system of medicine, but their difficulty was to find qualified men or to know that a man pretending to be a Vaidyan is qualified to treat for disease. It would be different if there were a College for instruction or Examination in Native medicine and such as were certified by this College could be safely appointed. It would be a serious matter to recognize a quack as a Vaidyan and pay him a salary from Public Funds, and let him be the means of killing, instead of curing.

Representative member.—But pending the establishment of such a College, may not the Local Fund Board be trusted to know the qualifications of a local man?

Mr. Malhari Rao (Representative from Nagar Sabha, Shimoga District,) submitted that the practice of charging a price for medicines was also objectionable, liable to abuse, and a potent cause of unpopularity or want of sufficient popularity of the Medical Institutions which Government had so considerately and widely established throughout the country. It is true that the order is that the well-to-do should be made to pay for medicine. But who is to distinguish, and how is he to distinguish rich from poor. Even so, the receipts from sale of medicines are not large and therefore, in view of the great mischief that is done under cover of the system and the doubt and hesitation which it induces in people otherwise willing to resort to a dispensary, the system should be abolished altogether. In large towns like Shimoga, Branch Dispensaries should be established. In short, medical institutions should be accessible and acceptable equally to rich and poor. It was also necessary to employ caste-men as Compounders. This would meet the objections of that large class of persons who have scruples to take medicines compounded in water touched by such as they consider to be of inferior caste.

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Mr. Nanjunda Rao (Representative from Davangere Taluk) spoke to the same effect, and also pointed out that Hospital Assistants were often backward in attending on persons ill with cholera or other infectious disease, and therefore there should be an assurance that special consideration will be shown to the families of such Hospital Assistants as may risk their lives and lose them in treating for infectious diseases.

Mr. Chinnappa (Representative fron Chintamani Taluk) pointed out that another species of inconvenience which arose in connection with Medical Institutions was the absence, at the same time, of all the Medical men in charge. For instance, the Assistant Surgeon and the Hospital Assistants are often all at the same time absent from the Civil Hospital at District Head-quarters, one on circuit, another on special duty elsewhere, and so forth. People and sick people, who come to the Hospital or Dispensary at such times are sorely disappointed. There should be some arrangement by which one Medical man at least may be a fixture in the institution to which he is attached. The representative member also took the opportunity to point out that in the Kolar District one midwife was appointed to 2 and 3 Taluks. This does not answer and he would suggest that one at least be attached exclusively to each Dispensary.

Dewan's reply.—The various suggestions shall receive due attention. It is one of the rules that Hospital Assistants should attend gratis on such as are too poor, or by being bed-ridden unable to come to a Dispensary.

A Central Institution for instruction in, and distribution of, native medicine is one of the projects under the consideration of Government. As to midwives, they are being entertained according as they become available for employment, and as funds permit. The other remarks of representatives on the working of Dispensaries will be communicated to the Senior Surgeon for his information and report.

Subject No. 33.
Revision of Khistbandi.

Summary of discussion.—The existing khistbandi, *i.e.*, periods of time when and the proportions (denoted by annas per rupee) in which the land revenue is now payable is as follows:—

December	...	...	...	2 annas.
January	...	...	...	6 ,,
February	...	...	...	6 ,,
March	...	...	...	2 ,,
				16

Under this arrangement, revenue has to be paid before the harvest is reaped and this leads to loans and mortgages of crops, &c., to avoid coercive measures for the levy of land revenue. This has often been represented before and the evil is too well known to need further description in detail. Mr. Channappa (Representative from Chintamani Taluk)